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The People's Press.

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The People's Press

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Southern Items.

Savannah owes $4,000,000.

Diphtheria prevails in portion of North Carolina.

Savannah negroes have caught the Liberian exodus fever.

The Arkansas state fair will be held in Little Rock, October 22 27.

A poultice of red onions is the Alabama remedy for snake bite.

Three rattlesnakes were sold at auction at Charlotte. They fetched $25.

Savannah has spent $8,500 in sewerage since the fearful epidemic last year.

There are thirty-four fruit distilleries in the sixth revenue division of Georgia.

The Texas School *per capita* this year will be $4.50 for each pupil, against $2.82 last year.

The Dallas Commercial estimates the wheat crop of Texas this year at 7,500,000 bushels.

Alexandria, Va., proposes to scale her municipal debt one-half, and thinks she can pay the other half.

Bill Langley, the celebrated Texas murderer, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Texas papers are urging the purchase and preservation of the Almo property at San Antonia, by the state.

Hezekiah Bowman, of Vicksburg, is held without bail to answer for the murder of his brother, 29th ult.

This is the season for rival southern cities to accuse one another of harboring the horrible yellow jack.

Savannah and St. Mary's, as well as Jacksonville, Brunswick and Dariem, have quarintined Fernandina.

Gov. Bubbard and Hon. John H. Reagan are mentioned as probable candidates for the next governor of Texas.

The yellow fever having appeared at Fernandina, Fla., all vessels and trains from that city will be quarantined.

Gen. Longstreet is now a resident of Georgia, and an applicant for the position of United States marshal of that state.

The Whig says there is not a dollar in the state treasury of Virginia, and the banks are not disposed to advance any funds.

The industrial convention of Alabama, at Blount Springs, adjourned the 6th, after a largely attended and very successful meeting.

Three Tatum brothers, new-comers, rented twelve acres of ground in McLennon county, Texas, for $5 an acre and sold $3,000 worth of watermelons.

The adjutant-general reports that there are now organized in the state of Texas thirty-one militia companies, Major Jones' battalion, consisting of five companies, and Lieutenant Halls' command.

Rev. G. T. Wilburn, of Lancaster, Texas, has left his wife and gone to Europe with Miss Ella Rowland, a music teacher under him. He informed his wife of his "new departure," and quoted scripture to justification.

Texas exchange: The long continued drouth in the northern frontier counties is causing the buffalo to die in large numbers. For want of fresh water they are driven to drink the alkaline water so abundant there, and it kills them.

Lomox B. Smith, the old Richmond colored barber, is dead. He shaved Lafayette on his second visit to America, and was forever happy over the compliment the general paid him for his job. He was followed to the grave by the best people of the city.

Oxford (N. C.) Telegragh: The family of James T. Oakley, of this county consists of father and three sons. The father and three of the sons are one-eyed; one of the sons has but one arm, another but one sound hand, and the other is badly wounded in his left leg.

The new liquor law of Virginia imposes a tax of 2½ cents per drink on alcoholic liquors and one-half cent on malt. Moffett's register tells the number of drinks sold in a bar-room, and to get rid of the hated machine barkeepers prayed an injunction against its use as an infringment of patent. After a long trial the injunction was refused.

Of the whiskey bell-punch in the Virginia saloons, adopted according to a law of the last legislature, the Richmond Whig says: "We predict with entire confidence that in less than three months after the bell-punch has been brougut into general use there will be half a dozen intelligent liquor dealers in the state who will be in favor of abolishing it. And as for the taxpayers generally they will cherish it as a blessing."

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser: Yesterday the last, with the exception of sixteen in number, of the federal soldiers who, since 1865, have, in large numbers been quartered in our state, started on the south and north road for the city of Pittsburg, Pa. They were a part of the third regiment of infantry, and are on their way to join their comrades, who are now at that place. The sixteen who remain constitute all of the federal troops in our state.

The wife of a farmer, residing near Hinesville, recently, hearing one of her little children cry out, while bringing water from the spring hard by, ran to its assistance. But imagine her terror at finding a huge rattlesnake twined around the legs of the child and with sounding rattles vainly endeavoring to bite it. A rapid inspection showed that the monster's jaws were distended to the utmost by the protruding legs of a half-gorged rabbit. Of course it was quickly slain and the child rescued from her perilious condition.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

A Tarboro, N. C., negro, under trial for larceny, made the following argument in his own defense: "Mister Jedge, I clare 'fore God I never stole nothin' in my life, 'cepten' a pig-tail at hog-killin' time from my ole missus, when I was a boy, and Mister Jedge, I shall never forget my punishment. She sowed that pig-tail to my breeches behind, 'an when company would come she would make me come out and shake myself so dat tail would switch, and Mister Jedge, I felt so mean an' got so tired of that pig-tail dat I never stole nothin' sense. Dat's a fact." Three years in state's prison.

U. S. senator Spencer, of Alabama, was privately married in New York city, Wednesday, to Miss May Nunez, the well-known actress. Spencer, not being a Catholic, had to get a special dispensation from the Vicar-general for the ceremony. The marriage was secret, only a very few of the friends of the parties being present. Immediately after the marriage they left in a special car for Deadwood city, in the Black Hills. Spencer is a portly, ruddy-faced blonde, and forty-two. The bride is a dashing brunette, and twenty-five. Her father was a major in the confederate army, and went into business in New York after the war and failed, after which she studied for the stage, making her debut in 1875. Spencer is said to have been a bar-tender in California, where his first wife died. They will make Washington city their home.

General Notes.

Ten thousand glass eyes are sold annually in the United States.

Potatoes are so plenty in Kansas as to be hardly worth marketing.

There are 60,000 cigars per day manufactured at Key West.

Professor Hall, the discoverer of the two new satellites of Mars was once a carpenter.

Rev. John T. Smith, convicted of forgery in Boston, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the state prison.

The Chinese have established a "joes-house" and "opium smokery" in Indianapolis, and are getting an extensive custom from the "Melican man" for the latter.

The great Corliss engine in machinery hall, Philadelphia, has been taken down and packed ready for removal to Providence, R. I. Seventy railroad cars will be needed to carry it.

The Warm Springs and Apache Indians have fled from the San Carlos agency, where they were recently taken by the soldiers and agent Clem. Troops are in pursuit. They have gone in the direction of the old agency, in New Mexico.

The secretary of war has addressed a letter to General Schofield, commanding at West Point, heartily approving his order, which provides summary and severe punishment for hazing cadets.

A machine has been invented in New York, mounted on wagon wheels, which is intended for use on farms in the west. It deluges the ground behind it with smoke from burning chips and brimstone, and holds the smoke down long enough to suffocate every potato bug, locust and other insect that comes within its influence.

Dr. Parsons, medical superintendent of the New York lunatic asylum, says there is a very marked increase of insanity among the women. During the past ten years the number of females committed to his asylum has increased at an average rate of more than ten per cent. per annum. All the patients admitted to the asylum last year (475 in number) were women, and of the whole number under treatment on the 1st of January only ten were males.

Gen. Crook, a veteran and successful Indian fighter, says that the Indians are now as well armed with breech-loaders as the regular troops, and shoot better. The terrible loss suffered by Gen. Gibbon's command in the Big Hole battle proves that the Nez Perces had excellent weapons, and knew how to use them. It is becoming painfully evident that Lo is no longer the simple child of the forest that he was in the days of Cooper. It is a great pity he was ever initiated into the mysteries of breech-loading rifles. It will not be a great while before the noble red man will be hankering after iron-clad and Krupp cannon.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says: A cattle plague, thought to be a species of the Texas fever, has broken out among the cattle in the surrounding country. Texas cattle this year are covered with ticks of two varieties, the bite of which is poisonous to the blood. Many of the cattle are dying daily. Several cases of children having been poisoned by drinking the infected milk have already come to the notice of the city physicians. The beef is affected by the disease, but can be easily detected by spots. The disease is said to be very infectious. A veterinary surgeon who has treated about 40 cases says the symptoms with milch cows are first a falling off of about half the yield of milk, then bloody passages of urine, and in a few hours death. He recommends as treatment, to wash the animal in a lotion which acts as a disinfectant for the ticks and an antidote for the poison.

The Scientific American, calling attention to a dispatch received from our minister to Greece, in which it is asserted that the United States can now and henceforth will control to a large extent the grain markets of Europe, reminds its readers that "Russia has been our only competitor in this trade, but under the most favorable circumstances for that power the United States has had the advantage of that great cereal-producing country, as our machinery, railroad system, elevators, and simple customs regulations combined have enabled us to place our grain on shipboard at about fifteen per cent. less cost than the Russian shippers can handle theirs. The war in which Russia is now engaged will certainly not lessen these advantages, and with such an outlook it does not seem too much to assert that with reasonable efforts we shall control the English and some of the principal continental markets. In anticipation of this British capitalists are now engaged in building six of the largest sized iron vessels, designed expressly for the conveyance of grain on English account; and it is suggested that we should not only strain every nerve to meet the increased demand for our bread stuffs, but that we should supply the ships also."

Religious.

Bishop Rosecrans claims that the anti-Catholic movement in Ohio last year has resulted in bringing many Americans into the church.

The papal envoy who recently came to Canada has given instruction that in future priests must not interfere with their people in voting at elections.

The Pacific says that the sowing of good seed by the Presbyterian mission to the Chinese in San Francisco is "already bringing forth one-hundred fold."

Illinois is the banner state for Sabbath schools. It reports for 1877 6,231 schools, being an increase of 269 over last year, with 63,954 teachers and officers, and 464,631 scholars. An army of half a million Bible students!

Dr. Guthrie spoke of a shipbuilder who paid him the greatest compliment by saying: "During the preaching of most ministers, be they short or long, I generally contrive in my own mind to lay the keel and build the ship from stem to stern, but during your sermon I cannot lay a single plank."

This is one of the questions asked by the American missionaries of converts in eastern Turkey: "Do you cheat your customers by inserting pasteboard or leather chips in the soles of the shoes you make as you used to do?"

Georgia Baptists pay their pastors better salaries than any other state south; Kentucky ranks next, then Virginia; South Carolina is fourth, Maryland fifth, while North Carolina and Arkansas pay the smallest.

Foreign Intelligence.

A farm hand for harvesting is paid in central Italy seven cents a day, and considers himself a lucky man to find employment at that rate.

The condition of the Pope's health is not so good as it has been for some time past. His limbs are partially paralyzed, but no immediate danger is apprehended.

A letter from Isaac Butt, home rule member of parliament for Limerick, ridicules the idea that parliament will ever grant home rule in order to get rid of any annoyance or inconvenience the Irish members can cause.

There was no disturbance in Paris on the occasion of the funeral of Ex-President Thiers. There was an immense procession, the streets were lined by spectators, and many mourning mottoes were displayed. Addresses were delivered at the grave by M. Grevy, Jules Simon and others, and were marked by unexpected moderation.

Personalities.

Miss Muhlback, a new leading actress at Milwaukee, is a daughter of the German novelist.

There is a Welsh student in a Wisconsin college by the name of Evan Evan Evans. 'Eavens, what a name!

When Hammond, the evangelist, was holding a series of meetings in St. Louis, application was made for the use of the theatre managed by Ben De Bar. His agent refused. On Ben De Bar's return he heard of the incident, and, finding Hammond's agent, said to him: "You can have the theatre free of charge and welcome to it. I am a religious man myself and believe in Christianity."

Bishop Haven thus describes a malarial fever he caught in Liberia: "An African forest was growing up within me, the tops whereof were made visible. When the scrapings from the roots of the tongue were placed under a microscope, their roots were in the spleen and liver. Black specks, moving swiftly up and down these ferns and gross trunks and branches were probably monkeys leaping from tree to tree of this inward African forest."

Death of a Noted "Medium."

Mr. W. H. H. Davenport, one of the brothers whose performances as illusionists have created for them a world-wide reputation, died at the Oxford hotel, King street, on Sunday morning, from pulmonary consumption. The brothers arrived at Sydney three weeks ago from New Zealand, where they had been giving a series of performances, but while there William Davenport broke a blood vessel, and came to Sydney under the advice of his medical attendants. He seemed to be recovering his health after his arrival here, and was in excellent spirits, but broke a second blood-vessel again last Thursday week, and another one yesterday morning. This last one proved fatal. He was attended here by Dr. Markey, who, however, with Dr. Halkett, held out no hopes that he would ever recover, the disease having taken a firm hold upon his system. He had been suffering from pathisis for some years. He leaves a young widow, having been married five months ago. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon. Deceased was a native of Buffalo, and was well known here and throughout the country as a "Spiritual medium," whose business it was, with his brother, to give what spiritualists term "physical demonstrations."—*Sydney (Australia) News.*

..Vegetable ivory, the growth of the palm tree, is indigenous to Central America. A few years since it was worth but $20 per ton; now it brings readily $80 at the ship's side. It is the fruit of a certain species of the palm, and is only the hardened albumen of the seed. The vegetable ivory palm has but a short, stumpy stalk, and produces its flowers and nuts in a spathe or valvular envelope quite near to the ground.

..A witness on the stand, in reply to a question as to what the character of Mr. —— was for truth and veracity, said, "Well, I should say that he handles the truth very carelessly."

A Star of Hope.

A star above the steeple-top,
In twilight but a feeble spark,
Is hanging as the shadows drop,
And brighter burns as comes the dark.

Let not your courage from you go
When common troubles drag you down;
Your face that now is white for woe,
With sunny joy may yet be brown.

Be pure in heart, in peace or pain;
Obey the still small voice that calls;
The star above the steeple-vane
Shines stronger as the darkness falls.

Hope, like a diamond in the coal,
Shall shine, however black the night;
Keep well your eyes unto the goal,
And do not tire, but trust and fight.

Because the path has led your feet
To places bleak and bare with blight,
Seek not for safety in retreat;
Still forward go, and look for light.

And if in vain you seek a ray
Of sun to break the chords of sorrow
Still fight it out—work well to-day,
And do not fear about to-morrow.

The Terrors of Taxation.

Mr. Slingsby, our assessor and tax collector, holds on, too. He is another model member of our civil force. The principle characteristic of Mr. Slingsby is enthusiasm. He has an idea now that whenever a man gets anything new it ought to be taxed, and he is always on hand to perform the service. I had about fifteen feet added to one of my chimneys last spring, and when it was done Slingsby called and assessed it under the head of "Improved Real Estate," and collected two per cent on it. A few days later, while I was standing by the fence Slingsby came up and said:

"Beautiful dog you have there."

"Yes, its a setter."

"Indeed! a setter? The tax on setters is two dollars. I'll collect it now while I have it on my mind."

I settled the obligation, and the next day Slingsby came around again. He opened the conversation with the remark:

"Billy Jones told me at the grocery store that your terrier had pups."

"Yes."

"A large litter?"

"Four."

"Indeed! Less see; tax is $2; four times two is eight—yes, $8 tax, please. And hurry up, too, if you can, for they have a new batch of kittens over at Baldwin's and I want to ketch old Baldwin before he goes out. By the way, when did you put that weathercock on your new stable?"

"Yesterday."

"You don't say! Well, hold on, then. Four times two is eight, and four—on the weathercock—is twelve. Twelve dollars is the amount."

"What do you mean by $4 on the weathercock? I never heard of such a thing."

"Didn't hey? Why, she comes in under the head of scientific apparatus. She's put up there to tell which way the wind blows, ain't she? Well, that is scientific intelligence, and the apparatus is liable to a tax."

"Mr. Slingsby, this is the most absurb thing I ever heard of. You might just as well talk of taxing Butterwick's twins."

"Butter——. You don't mean to say that Butterwick has twins? Why, certainly they are taxable. They come under the head of poll tax.' Three dollars apiece. I'll go right down there. Glad you mentioned it."

They paid him, and he left with Butterwick's twins on his old memorandum book.

A day or two afterwards Slingsby called to see me, and he said:

"I've got a case that bothers me like thunder. You know Heugh, the tobacconist? Well, he's just bought a wooden Indian to stand in front of his store. Now, I have a strong feeling that I ought to tax that figure, but I don't know where to place it. Could it come in as 'statuary?' Somehow that don't seem exactly the thing. I was going to assess it under the head of 'idols,' but the idiots who got up this law haven't got a word in reference to idols. Think of that, will you? Why, we might have paganism raging all over the country, and we could't get a cent out of them. I'd put up that Indian under 'graven images,' only it ain't mentioned either. I supposed I could tax the bundle of wooden cigars in his hand as tobacco, but that leaves out the rest of the figure; and he's not liable to poll tax, because he can't even vote. Now, how would it strike if I levied on him as an 'emigrant?' He was made somewhere else than here, and he came here from there; consequently he's an immigrant. That's my view. What do you think of it?"

I advised him to try it upon that plan, and the next morning Slingsby and Mr. Hough had a fight on the pavement in front of the Indian because Mr. Slingsby tried to seize the immigrant for unpaid taxes. Slingsby was taken home and put to bed, and the business of collecting was temporarily suspended. But Slingsby will be around again soon with some new and ingenious ideas that he has thought of during his illness.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Whispering Canyon.

Words spoken on one side of Gold canyon are heard with striking clearness upon the other side. The sounds are telephoned across the entervening space, and may be as distinctly noted as if the speaker were standing by the side of the listener. This, is of course, due to the peculiar formation of the country. Neighbors who live on opposite sides of the canyon talk to each quite readily, when they live as much as a mile apart by the way the road runs. It is not so far by the air line, however.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

Something About Family Names.

There might be much amusement in tracing the origin of family names. Long ago—say about six or seven hundred years since—there were no family names at all. People had Christian names and nothing more, and, of course, there was often considerable difficulty in distinguishing individuals. Such at present is the case in Turkey, where the old eastern practice of using but a single name continues to be followed. Surnames were not introduced into England until after the conquest. The fashion of using two names came to us from France, but for a time was confined to families of distiction, and extended slowly over the country. One thing is said to have promoted its use. Young ladies of aspiring tastes declined to marry gentlemen who had only a Christian name, such as John or Thomas, for they would necessarily have still to be called by their own name, Mary, Elizabeth, or whatever it was. Spinsters accordingly thought it to be a grand thing to form an alliance with a person possessing the distinction of a family name, by which they should ever after be called.

Curiously enough, so difficult is it to alter old usages, that until very lately surnames were scarcely used among the humbler classes of people in some parts of Great Britain remote from centers of civilization. In these places a creditor would enter the name of his debtor in his book as John the son of Thomas, just as you see genealogies in the Old Testament. Only now, from improved communication with the outer world, have practices of this kind gone out of use. We can easily understand how the name ending in son, as Johnson, Thompson, Manson (abbreviation of Magnussen), originated; and it is equally easy to conjecture how names from professions such as Smith, Miller, Cooper, came into existence. It is equally obvious that many family names are derived from nature of the complection of individuals, as Black, Brown and White.

At first sight there is a mystery as regards the different ways in which certain names are spelled. Smith is sometimes written Smyth; and in some instances Brown has an e at the end of it. We see the name Reid spelled as Read, Reed and Rede. We see Long, Lang and Laing, an variations of one name. The same thing can be said of Strong, Strang and Stange; of Little, Liddle; of Home and Hume; of Chambers and Chalmers, and so on with a host of surnames in daily use. The mystery which hangs over various spellings is cleared up on a consideration of the indifferent scholarship which prevailed until even the middle of the eighteenth century. Names in old legal documents and in the inscriptions on the blank leaves of family Bibles, are written in all sorts of ways. A man seldom writes his name twice in succession the same way. Each member of a family followed the spelling suggested by his own fancy, and added to or altered letters in his name with perfect indifference. Eccentricities of this kind are still far from uncommon in the signatures of imperfectly educated persons. There is, in fact, a constant growth of new names, springing from carelessness, though also, in some cases, from a sense of refinement.

Taking Care of the Old Folks.

One further possibility of domestic evolution remains. The last component to show itself among the feelings which hold the family together, the care of parents by offspring, is the one which has most room for increase. Absent in brutes, small among primitive men, considerable among the partially civilized, and tolerably strong among the best of those around us, filial affection is a feeling that admits of much further growth, which as needed to make the cycle of domestic life complete. At present, the latter days of the old whose married children live away from them are made dreary by the lack of those remaining pleasures to be derived from the constant society of descendants; but the time will come when this evil will be met by an attachment of adults to parents which, if not as strong as that of aged parents to children, approaches it in strength.

Further development in this direction will not, however, occur under social arrangements which partially abolve parents from the care of offspring. A stronger feeling to be displayed by child for parent in later life must be established by a closer intimacy between parent and child in early life. No such higher stage is to be reached by walking in the ways followed by the Chinese for these two thousand years. We shall not rise to it by imitating, even partially, the sanguinary Mexicans, whose children, at the age of four, or sometimes later, were delivered over to be educated by the priests. We shall not improve family feeling by approaching toward the arrangements of the Koossa-Caffres, among whom "all children above ten or eleven years old are publicly instructed under the inspection of the chief." This latest of the domestic affections will not be fostered by retrograding toward customs like those of the Andamanese, and, as early as possible, changing the child of the family into the child of the tribe. Contrariwise, such a progress will be achieved only in proportion as both moral and intellectual culture are carried on by parents to an extent now rarely attempted. When the unfolding minds of children are no longer thwarted, and stunted, and deformed, by the mechanical lessons of stupid teachers—when instruction, instead of giving mutual pain, gives mutual pleasure by ministering in proper order to faculties which are severally eager to appropriate fit knowledge presented in fit forms—when, with a wide diffusion of adult culture, joined with rational ides of teaching, there goes a spontaneous unfolding of the juvenile mind such as is even now occasionally indicated by exceptional facility of acquisition—when the earlier stages of education passed through in the domestic circle have become, as they will in ways scarcely dreamed of at present, daily aids to the strengthening of sympathy, intellectual and moral, leaving only the more special cultures to be carried on by others; then will the latter days of life be smothered by a greater filial care, reciprocating the parental care bestowed in earlier life.—*Herbert Spencer.*

A Few Moon-Queries.

The recent discovery that the planet Mars is attended by two or three moons is a very important one, as it has enabled astronomers to ascertain the quantity of matter contained in the planet, compared with that of the sun. But, at the same time, it presents a most perplexing question, which has not hitherto been raised, except as it is involved in the discussion about a supposed intra Mercurial planet. One of these moons revolves about three times while Mars rotates once on his axis, and the period of the one first discovered is only about one-third more than the time of the planet's rotation. A necessary consequence of Laplace theory of evolution, as it is generally understood, is, that the satellites, having been thrown off from the planetary mass, can not move around him in less time than he occupies in turning on his own axis; which is directly disproved by the ascertained fact, as stated. It follows either that the Laplace theory is at fault, or that the minute bodies which now float in space around Mars were not thrown off from his surface, but have been captured by him at some time in the past when they came near enough to him to be twisted out of their former orbits, but not near enough to be attracted to his surface.

So far as we are at present able to infer, the last named supposition is probably correct, and, if this be accepted, another very interesting question arises: "Where did they come from?" It is not impossible that these satellites were formerly members of that vast host of planetoidal bodies which course around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It is, however, at least equally probably that they once traveled around the sun in very prolonged elliptic orbits, like those bodies that come near the earth every now and then, and some of which fall to her surface, while others pass through and beyond our atmosphere. The meteor that passed over Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other states, on the 21st of December last, could scarcely have made such a grand display unless its diameter were at least equal to that of the smallest satellite of Mars, which is estimated by Watson at two and three-fourths miles. Under certain conditions of direction and velociety relative to the earth, that meteor might have been captured by our planet, and have now played the role of second moon to us. Who will say that we shall not yet put one or more of these fugitives into the orbital harness, and beat Mars in the race of moon-catching! Nay, it is not impossible that our present moon herself will assume the role of satellite captor, and astonish us by that hitherto-unheard-of phenomenon—a moon, circling around a moon larger than itself, or rather a system of moons swinging around each other, while both yield equal obedience to the attractive power of our earth.

The eyes of the world are only just being opened to the possibilities of world existence, and it will expect great (and small) revelations to be made in the future by the astronomers who are impudently peering into every thing celestial with their telescopes, and trying to anatomize that every thing with their telescopes. They have got to make these revealments in order to sustain their own reputation, and furnish a raison (for them) d'etre. It is also their bounden duty to leave no stone unturned, and no inch of space unscanned, in the endeavor to sustain the reputation of our globe. She is able to capture and take care of more than one attendant—certainly as well able as Mars—and does not the ability argue for the fact? Who will discover another moon to our earth; or, better still, the existence of a satellite to our already familiar moon?

GRAVE AND GAY.

Church Rules for the Ladies.

Dress hard all morning, such is fate,
Then enter church some minutes late.

All eyes will then be turned on you,
And will observe your bonnet new.

Let humble modesty wreath your face,
And take your seat with faultless grace.

Let all your thoughts be fixed on high,
And rearrange your cardinal tie.

Think how religion's pious to bless,
And criticise your neighbor's dress.

Let all your heart be filled with praise,
And notice Mrs. Miggle's lace.

Put from your mind all thoughts of sin,
And readjust your diamond pin.

Think of how good religion proves,
And then smooth out your buttoned glove.

Catch well the precepts as they fall,
And smooth the wrinkles in your shawl.

Think of the sinner's fearful fate,
And notice if your bonnet's straight.

Pray for the influence divine—
That lady's basque, mark the design.

Let tender peace possess your mind,
And criticise that hat behind.

Reflect on Christian graces dear,
And fix those curls beside your ear.

Let your heart warm with silent prayer,
And view that horrid green silk there.

Reflect upon the wicked's ways;
See if your gold chain's out of place.

Think of the peace the good shall find,
And wonder who is sitting behind.

Think of the burdens Christians bear,
And notice those strange ladies there.

The last words hear with contrite heart,
And fix your pull-back when you start.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

..The best summer resort for babies—Rockaway. The best for bad boys—Long Branch.

..The difficulty of the street car companies in getting full returns from both conductors and passengers is not confined to this country, although it has probably produced a greater variety of bell punches, clock monitors and patent deposit boxes here than abroad. The London general omnibus company was so much exercised upon the subject two or three months ago as to offer a reward of £1,000 for an invention or scheme for effectually checking passengers' fares, and it is not known yet that even such an incentive has developed the requisite ingenuity. Some of the devices used in New York and Philadelphia have already yielded considerable revenues to their owners; for one of them a single car company is said to have paid $25,000.

A STRAY FLOWER.

Sweet little runaway rover,
Where have you wandered to-day?
Search in the wheat and the clover—
Look in the billowy hay!

Left all alone is your dolly;
Playmates are shouting your name;
Kitty is quite melancholy,
Towser is somewhat the same!

Say, are you watching the cricket?
Watching the clambering bee?
Though in the morning you pick it
Never bud fairer than she!

Have you a nook nice and sunny,
Deep in the grass and the fern?
Telling a story so funny,
None but the grasshoppers learn?

Ah! here's the print of a slipper,
Leading down into the dell;
Know it, as well as a skipper,
Homeward bound, harbor can tell!

Peep! there you are little gypsy,
There in the bloom all alone!
Oh, the sweet kiss on your lips—see!
See! how I'll steal it, my own!

..In the New York college the other day the professor of rhetoric gave to his class the task of writing four sentences of hifalutin that would be sonorous and apparently eloquent, but in reality would be found not to mean anything at all. One of the class next day brought in the following: "Together the gray and golden eagle swept from their original perch of equal dignity and powers; the former has been stricken down in its flight. It is now proposed to reinstate it. Shall it be with its lost dignity and powers restored? Or shall it in the outset be made a bird of prey to feed on and consume the credit-wealth of the nation, powerless to render a purchasing equivalent?" The professor laughed, and gave it the premium for grandiloquent stupidity, but the reputed author was set back fourteen next day because it was found to be an extract from a speech by Judge West, republican candidate for governor of Ohio.

A Philanthropic Movement.

Mr. George T. Angell, in a letter to the Boston Advertiser, offers this suggestion in regard to colonizing the poor of the large cities on western lands: Let some one or more of the churches start the first colony by purchasing at small cost a township of western land, reserving the quarter section and lots, giving to each emigrant a conditional deed of his land, buildings, etc., which on payment of what has been advanced, with interest, shall vest in him a good title, subject to the regulations of the colony. These regulations may exclude the sale of liquor, the sale of obscene literature, the sale of adulterated and poisonous articles; provide for the best sanitary regulations, no cesspools or other sources of filth emptying into wells, no lead poison in drinking water; provide for kindergarten schools, for moral, humane and religious instruction in all schools; prohibit the public use of profane language; provide that every person convicted of crime or of violating the rules of the colony shall leave the colony on payment of a low valuation for his property. Several colonies have been established in the west on plans similar to this, and many have adopted regulations as to the sale of liquor, etc.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

There has been a good deal of sickness for the past two months among the citizens of the usually healthy town of Beaufort, the disease being hemorhage of the bowels, or aggravated dysentery. None of the visitors have been attacked by the disease.——One hundred and forty colored people were baptized by immersion, in the canal at Weldon, on Sunday the 16th inst.——The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, will hold its annual session in the Second Presbyterian church of Charlotte, opening on the 28th of October.——The Wilmington *Star*, the oldest daily in the State, is ten years old, and in a very prosperous condition.——Dr. Alexander Long, the oldest male citizen of Salisbury, died at his residence in that place, Sunday night, aged 88 years.——190 scholars in the Greensboro graded school.——Mr. Andrew Weatherly, one of oldest citizens of Greensboro, died last week. ——Western N. C. has shipped a large number of cattle to the Virginia markets.——The Cumberland County Agricultural Fair will be held at Fayetteville from Nov. 13th to 16th, inclusive.——56 persons were recently immersed at Manson, Warren county.——Mrs. Clopton, of Granville county, brought fourth nine children at three births.——Dr. Denny's barn, Guilford county, with a considerable quantity of tobacco, was accidentally destroyed by fire last week. ——The Raleigh *News* has been considerably enlarged.——The *News* says the rents at the Fair Grounds amount to $965; last year they amounted to $205.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

President Hayes and Gov. Wade Hampton met with great respect, attention, and in some places with enthusiasm, during their Western trip; Hampton's conciliatory speeches were received with great applause.——There is more trouble anticipated with the miners at Scranton, Pa. There are 13 companies of Regulars and a battallion of City Guards now in Scranton.——Gen. McClellan accepts the nomination of Governor of New Jersey.——President Hayes declines the invitation to Augusta, but may visit that city some time during the winter.——Yellow fever on board vessels in the harbor of New York and New Orleans; rather an the increase in Fernandina, Florida.——Immense damage done by the cyclone in Texas; rice crop injured 30 per cent.——A large quantity of tobacco has been recently shipped from Virginia to Germany,—700 hogsheads in two days from Petersburg.

Signs of Better Times.

During the past few years the country has gone through a season of "hard times," such as has seldom visited this country. From many indications, however, we can reasonably hope that the worst is over and that not only will the times not become more oppressive, but are already improving, and we may reasonably look for an increase to our prosperity, at least so far as the South or West are concerned.—Let us see.

In the first place, we enquire as to where the most suffering was endured. It cannot be denied that the crowded Northern and New England States were the victims which underwent the greatest trials. We know of one small city which, with a population of 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, in the space of 12 months had 115 failures, and not a small number previous and subsequent to said year. In the larger cities not so much suffering was experienced among the larger business houses, as a whole, but smaller trades suffered to an unusual extent. The result of all this was the gradual oppression of the laborer, until finally several large classes of the same rose up, and we passed through what is known as the "railroad strikers war." The result of this effort on the part of the workingmen was a two-fold one.—Unworthy workmen were discharged and in some cases arrested and imprisoned, while worthy ones received the rights which had been withheld from them.

During the past few days different papers from what may be called the crowded sections of our land, have been announcing the fact that some of their industries are resuming operations, and that more money will be paid out during the coming fall for work than has been paid for some time.

It is a well known fact that when the farming interests of a country flourish, all other branches of trade prosper.

One of the results of the late depression in business has been to drive men South and West to enter into farming operations, who formerly barely subsisted in the cities. This addition to the farming interests acts as a relief to the already cramped mechanical occupation of the cities and large towns. This is no small item in the prospects for better times.

The South may, in our opinion, look forward to the largest share of the benefits if such a reaction comes, and North Carolina will certainly be one of the foremost in reaping the advantages. Why do we say this? It is quite evident to even a casual observer, that States like Pennsylvania and New York are filled to overflowing, and what we may call the mass of their resources have been discovered, and are now being wasted. Not so with North Carolina. She has her broad acres of valuable land inviting immigration; she has her mines of metals only awaiting the advent of capitalists to bring to light almost endless amounts of coal, iron, gold, &c.; while her streams possess power to turn mills and factories, such as few other stakes can boast. To the business man, this tells but one story, viz: that the day must come when these things will attract the attention of men from the North, as well as from the Old World, and a new era will dawn on our history. The North cannot look forward to such an increase of wealth and power.

We trust that these indications may not be deceptive, but that the "better times" may be nearer than the most sanguine of us suppose.

The depreciation of real estate in the Northern cities is one of the gloomiest signs of the times, financially, for the Northern section of the Union. Real estate has fallen so low that, it is asserted, notably in New York, mortgages executed at fifty or forty per cent. of low valuations since 1873 are not now worth their face, while men who bought improved city property and paid half the purchase money, cannot now sell the property for what is due on it. Whether this per centage of decline be right or wrong, it is admitted on all sides that a large decline has taken place, and the outlook is anything but promising. It is matter of congratulation with us of the South, that a like depreciation has not overtaken us.

The North and the South.

In calling attention a few days ago to the falsity of the statement of Vice-President Wheeler that the Northern States paid the bulk of the expenses of the Federal Government, we said that any one who chose to consult the records of the Government might find out that the North was for from having the burden to bear. The following table of States and Territories, with the direct taxes which they pay the Union, compiled for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1877, shows the truth of what we said:

Alabama	$108,010	Missouri	$4,450,068
Arizona	15,520	Montana	20,730
Arkansas	85,850	Nebraska	602,743
California	2,749,594	Nevada	58,312
Colorado	75,775	New Hampshire	234,999
Connecticut	661,420	New Jersey	4,387,961
Dakota	22,396	New Mexico	17,711
Delaware	470,175	New York	14,452,189
Dist. of Col.	26,108	N. Carolina	1,775,848
Florida	195,891	Ohio	15,474,690
Georgia	278,879	Oregon	53,100
Idaho	16,562	Pennsylvania	6,279,046
Illinois	21,870,203	Rhode Island	233,165
Indiana	6,037,220	S. Carolina	105,633
Iowa	810,400	Tennessee	897,182
Kansas	139,763	Texas	237,949
Kentucky	9,534,424	Utah	28,438
Louisiana	626,440	Vermont	50,093
Maine	79,621	Virginia	7,932,221
Maryland	2,705,246	Washington	21,373
Massachusetts	2,668,727	W. Virginia	451,031
Michigan	1,821,882	Wisconsin	2,867,440
Minnesota	239,462	Wyoming	15,204
Mississippi	78,038		
Total			$112,544,618

A careful analysis of this table will reveal some startling irregularities in the public burdens. For example, the six New England States combined pay $3,926,023, while Virginia pays $7,931,221, or more than double of that favored section. Virginia also pays more than Pennsylvania, and yet New England and the Keystone State are strong and shrewd enough to lay enormous taxes on the whole country to keep up their ship yards, their mills, their forges and their mines.

So much for what we do for the government. Now let us see what the government does for us as compared with other sections.

From the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears that the Southern States have received the following donations of land for the purpose of internal improvements:

	Acres.
Alabama,	3,579,120
Florida,	2,360,114
Louisiana,	1,577,84
Arkansas,	4,879,149
Missouri,	2,895,160
Total to Southern States,	15,291,338

The donations to Northern States have been as follows:

Wisconsin,	5,236,797
Minnesota,	9,664,042
Oregon,	1,888,600
Illinois	3,249,968
Iowa,	6,795,250
Michigan,	5,962,480
Kansas,	8,840,000
Ohio	1,100,361
Indiana,	1,439,279
Total to Northern States,	44,176,786

Again, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Senate January 7, 1875, it is shown that from 1789 to 1873 the appropriations of money in aid of the construction of wagon roads, railroads and canals were as follows:

For the sixteen Southern and border States,	$ 6,981,982 00
For the Northern States and Territories,	97,025,762 70

During the same period the Secretary's report shows that for other public works the disproportion was nearly as great, being $11,612,086.56 for the border and Southern States, against $76,859,609.50 for the Northern States and Territories.

The contrast is certainly a striking one.

Observer.

A Plan to Abolish the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Several numerously signed memorials will be presented to Congress next month proposing amendments to the constitution abolishing the presidency, an executive council of state or cabinet to be substituted therefor, to be composed of the seven secretaries without any superior officer, all to have equal authority; that is, simply strike out the President and authorize the secretaries to have the execution of all the laws and general supervision of the government, four of the council to be elected by the House and three by the Senate from members of their respective house for two years, one or all to be removed at any time by the House electing them, and all to have the rights of members of both houses.

Indications point to hard times and fearful suffering in the North, during the coming winter. In many places bread riots are feared, while the agitation of the labor question, a dangerous subject in times of business prostration, gives an uneasy aspect to affairs not altogether encouraging. While we are sincerely sorry for those who suffer the untold pangs of hunger and want, we do feel more than ever thankful for our broad fields and verdant forests, and we are glad to know that although all are poor together, still every man who works can make a comfortable living, while our sparse population renders rioting out of the question.—*Suffolk Herald.*

THE EASTERN WAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A Shumla special says Osman Pasha was attacked by the Russians on last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.—On the last day the Russians were repulsed with great loss.

LONDON, September. 24.—Mehemet Ali's reported victory on Friday over Czarewitch turns out to have been a defeat, but the Russians do not seem to make much of the affair. Their official bulletin merely announces the following: "At the close of the engagement we held our positions. A renewal of the attack is expected."

There is no estimate of losses, and none by the Turkish bulletins either.

The *Daily News'* correspondent with the Turks calls the affair an offensive reconnoissance by the battallions, and gives about the same result as the other accounts, but ascribes more credit and better results to the Turks than the *Daily Telegraph's* account, which stated that five or six attacks were made by the Turks, which failed, and the Turkish loss was very heavy.

The Russian positions and condition of the army are described in flattering terms by the correspondent, who visited them last week. A steam ferry has been established between Pyrgas and Parapan, to replace the bridge which was removed, so it would seem that the Russians are recovering some of their lost ground.

A PART OF THE PATENT OFFICE BURNT.—A fire broke out in the Model Room of the Patent Office at Washington City, on the morning of the 24th inst., destroying the whole upper portion of the west wing, burning much valuable property in the shape of models, much of which cannot be replaced. Loss to building estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000. Origin of fire, spontaneous combustion of a lot of non-patented chemical material stored in attic.

The Mississippi river is now lower than the lowest point ever recorded.

The planet Mars is now nearer to the earth than it has been for 25 years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

WONDERFUL VINE.—We find the following in the Roanoke *News:* M. P. Purnell has on his farm 6 miles from this place a grape vine, scuppernong, which he planted thirty years ago. It covers a space of ground 130 feet square. Has only one stem 10 inches in diameter. There has never been a failure of the crop on the vine. It is now full of ripe and luscious fruit. There has been picked from the vine as much as 200 bushels in one year. Each bushel of grapes will make 2 gallons of wine. Mr. P. sells the wine readily for $2 per gallon, it being of a superior quality.

$800 from one vine! But it took 30 years to reach that point of perfection. A man might get a few acres of land down in that region, set out a few vines of the scuppernong and by the time his children were grown, give them one apiece and they could make a decent living off of it.

PASS HIM AROUND.—Last week an individual calling himself David L. Parker, and purporting to represent the firm of David W. Lewis & Co., Commission Merchants for the sale of dried fruit, etc., of New York, was here several days. During that time it appears that he committed gross insults to young ladies, following them when walking unaccompanied by gentlemen, using improper language and gestures, and doing other things calculated to alarm and insult? It was sometime before these things transpired. When it was known, a party of young men immediately sought him with a view of inflicting summary punishment. He was not to be found by them, but in the mean time he fell into the hands of a party of gentlemen with cooler heads, who promised to protect him from immediate violence, but gave him the option of leaving here at once or taking a coat of tar and feathers. He left.

This is to notify our brethren of the press, that they may give publicity to the character of a scoundrel who rates Southern ladies by the standard of Beast Butler.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

THE OPENING AT PEACE INSTITUTE.—We are happy to announce that Peace Institute has opened under auspicious circumstances. Thursday was the opening day, and from the number present at roll call we infer that the Messrs. Burwell will be favored this session with the largest scholarship they have ever had. With Professor Baumann to preside over the music, and such an able corpse of excellent teachers as they always have at this Institute, we could not do otherwise than predict a large patronage and successful school.—*Raleigh News.*

MOB VIOLENCE IN ASHE COUNTY.—We learn that on Thursday of last week the village of Jefferson, in Ashe county, was the scene of a serious riot, in which firearms were freely used, but, strange to say, nobody was injured. On the day mentioned, a young lawyer named Browers, while standing on the principal street of the village, was fired upon by a party of men under the lead of two brothers named Gentry. Browers, after returning the fire, escaped to his office. That night he staid at the house of Jno. Logan. The next night (Friday) the mob surrounded the house of Logan, but the owner made his escape by the back door, and spent the remainder of the night in the woods. The crowd shot at him as he was leaving the house, but he was unhurt. Our informant states that he is not fully apprised of the facts in the case which occasioned the assault on Browers—he thinks it was due to unpleasant rumors concerning Dr. Gentry; but that for a long time a feud has existed between Logan and Cleveland Gentry, the former, as a revenue official, having seized and confiscated Gentry's liquor and team for violation of the revenue laws.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

CORN AND WHEAT FOR HOGS.—Experiments have lately been made in feeding hogs on corn and wheat. Those fed on wheat made 17 lbs. of good pork to the bushel of wheat, those fed on corn made only 11 pounds to the bushel.—The wheat was ground like corn meal and boiling water poured on it, with the above result. We can see no good reason why this feed should not do as well for cattle as for hogs; and farmers having sprouted wheat this season ought to look to and test the experiment with both hogs and cattle. We fear our farmers go along beaten tracts, and are not ready and willing to experiment and improve as the occasion offers.

Roanoke News.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Whether good or bad our school system cannot be changed before the beginning of the year 1879, that is to say, until the Legislature meets. Common sense, then, teaches that we should do the best we can with what we have, meanwhile studying closely the working of the present system and the operation of existing laws, noting well both their good points and their bad ones, so that when the law-making power shall meet again we may be prepared, as never before we have been prepared, to devise and mature such legislation as will secure to the people of North Carolina the best possible educational facilities to the greatest number and at the least expense to the taxpayers.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Hillsboro *Recorder:* Mr. W. A. Strayhorn tells us diphtheria is prevailing largely and fatally in the country around University Station. He assisted in burying two children of one family, in one grave, their deaths following in immediate succession, and adds that six or eight others have recently died, and that several more are at the point of death. Medical aid seems to be powerless.

TOBACCO BARN BURNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. A. Mitchell, who resides about one mile below Mt. Airy, had the misfortune, last Saturday, to lose a tobacco barn and contents by fire. Mr. Mitchell had just finished curing the tobacco, which is said to have been very fine, when it was destroyed. The barn was an old one, and it is supposed a spark must have caught in the dry logs unperceived.—*Mt. Airy Watchman.*

Raleigh *Observer:* Theophilus Suggs, about sixty-five years of age, was arrested at Whiteville on the 12th for the murder of B. H. Watkins, on Sept. 17, 1863.

When the disorders of Babyhood attack your Baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle.

GENERAL NEWS.

When Congress meets next month there will be a pretty warm contest among the Democrats for the Speakership of the House. There seems to be no chance for the election of a Southern man like Scales or Goode, and therefore we hope Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, will be re-elected. The noble stand he took last Winter in opposition to revolution and in favor of complying with recorded pledges entitles him to a re-election. Besides that, he is a true States Rights Democrat.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, one of the oldest papers in the State of Virginia, and for six years a Republican organ, has announced itself as an Independent paper, with H. W. Burton, formerly of the *Virginian*, as local and associate editor.

An Æronaut, name not given, accompanying Hoffman's circus, fell from a balloon at Glade Springs, Va., on Monday, and was killed. He fell a distance of 200 feet.

Three men were found hanging from a tree in Texas, and one of them placarded: "They stole horses; here is where we found them, and here is where we left them."

Fifty-three pall-bearers took part in the burial of Admiral Semmes at Mobile. Half-hour guns were fired all day on the day of the funeral. Admiral Semmes left several works in manuscript.

THE FARMER AND MECHANIC—A NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—Arrangements have been made by the Department of Agriculture for the publication of a weekly eight-page agricultural journal, to be known as the *Farmer and Mechanic*. The *Farmer and Mechanic* will be the official organ, and will have the *first* publication of all matter of the Department intended for publication in the press.

Regret we have not room for the prospectus.

N. Y. Herald. Wade Hampton has received from some Irish gentlemen of this city, among whom is Mr. John W. Rice, a splendid blackthorn stick, imported from Ireland. The cane is of good size, and beautifully knotted.—Around it, near the top, is a heavy silver bandeau, which displays in the centre a harp ornamented with shamrock leaves, and bearing the date 1877. Above the harp is the inscription "*Dicori decus addit vito,*" which translated reads: "He adds honors to ancestral honors." Below the harp is another inscription: "An Irish twig for the Home Rule Governor of South Carolina."

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSON

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The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

Marble & Granite Yard,

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MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

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Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

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Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

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With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

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Fep. 17, 1876. 7-1y

SALEM BOY'S SCHOOL.



THIS SCHOOL WILL open August 1st, 1877, under the auspices of a Committee elected for the purpose.

The services of two teachers have been secured, viz: Rev. A. LICHTENTHALER, and Mr. J. H. CLEWELL, so that full justice can be done to all scholars.

The course of study will comprise the regular

ENGLISH BRANCHES,

whilst LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN and DRAWING will also be taught.

For terms of tuition apply to either of the undersigned.

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They buy their goods with reference to the wants of the people of FORSYTH, DAVIDSON, STOKES, YADKIN, SURRY, DAVIE and WILKES,—and they are determined to please, both in

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They make a specialty of SPOOL COTTONS both three and six cords. Handsome COUNTER BOXES and CABINETS, containing J. & P. COATS thread, furnished without charge.

Salem, N. C., August 13th, 1877.—1 mo.—no. 33

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale my HOUSE and Lot, the well-known BUSINESS STAND, situated on Main Street, a few doors North of Patterson & Co's store, with or without the fixtures, and good will of the establishment. For terms apply to the proprietor. H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Aug. 30. 4t.

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A Noted Divine says

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READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

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TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
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Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which *Nerves take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it it a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

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The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with

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As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

The citizens of Forsyth County are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register of Deeds the list of taxable property, for the year 1877, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend at

Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	20th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	"	21st
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	"	22d
Old Town,	Monday,	"	24th
Benjamin Hampton's	Tuesday,	"	25th
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	"	26th
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	27th
E. L. Reid's,	Friday,	"	28th
Bethania,	Saturday,	"	29th
Winston, Monday and Tuesday October 1st and 2nd			
Bitting's Store,	Wednesday, October 3d.		

For the purpose of receiving from the tax payers of the several townships in this county, their respective taxes, which it is hoped they will promptly pay. The tax is for State and County, $2.00 on the poll, and 63 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property. The tax for Railroad is $2.00 on the poll, and 66⅔ cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

JOHN G. HILL.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 6, 1877.

CALL FOR TAXES.

THE CORPORATION TAXES are due; the lists have been made up from the State and County lists. If tax-payers wish to examine the lists they will please call on me and do so. It is desirable and absolutely necessary that the taxes be paid at once in order to pay for work already done upon the streets, and to prosecute the work necessary to be done before cold weather sets in. Therefore, all persons, who are liable for corporation taxes, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay me at once.

L. N. CLINARD,
Salem, N. C., August 20, 1877. *Tax Collector.*

JOB PRINTING,

of every description done at this Office, in First-Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

SOMETHING NEW!

"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS

As Agent for the best and most fashionable **Paper Pattern Company** in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to hand a choice lot of

BLACK HERNANI,

both plain and fancy.

SUMMER CALICO, best quality,
WHITE PIQUE,
PIQUE WELTS,
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.

Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.

J. L. FULKERSON

Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MR. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.

EDMUND BLUM & CO.,

COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS.

At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th 1877.—no13.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUA TERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

Repaired & Refitted.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

LOCAL ITEMS.

COLE'S Great Circus and Menagerie will be here on the 9th of October. For particulars, read advertisement in another column.

POST OFFICE DISCONTINUED at Martin's Lime Kiln, Stokes County.

DIVINE SERVICE is held at East Salem alternate Sundays.

WM. F. SHULTZ has contributed some fine specimens of Rouen Ducks to the State Fair. They are offered as premiums.

A LITTLE FRACUS at the depot, Friday night, about train time, between John Rice, col., and other parties. No serious results.

APPLES.—Some of the wiser heads suggest the gathering of winter apples before frost.—Say they keep better.

MUSKADINES and Scupernong in profusion.

THE Davie farmers are curing their tobacco crop.

THE last of the summer boarders left the Salem Hotel Monday. All highly pleased with the place.

WHEAT.—Wm. Ebert raised from 23 bushels sowing, 295 bushels of wheat. Weight, 69 lbs. to the bushel.

David Zimmerman, produced 156 bushels of wheat from 9 sown. Both of these gentlemen are of this immediate neighborhood, and the above speaks well for this section of North Carolina, and shows what our farmers could do if they would.

THE sound of the hammers, breaking stones is heard, and a thorough repairing of the streets is in progress.

Jacob Blickenderfer has removed to the vacated Lineback house, and E. A. Ebert will occupy his former residence, opposite the Bookstore.

WM. SHULTZ is putting up a new brick stack to his planing mill.

PHENOMENON.—Saturday evening our attention was drawn to a light resembling a candle, moving above the tree tops in the north eastern portion of the heavens. It moved slowly in a circular direction till it reached the Western horizon when it disappeared. The question is, what was it?

FRANK MILLER, of Bethania, is reading medicine under Dr. J. F. Shaffner.

Commissioners' Court will meet Monday.

THE ICE CREAM SIGNS are taken down.—"Fresh Oysters" will soon be hung out.

ISRAEL LINDSAY, (col.,) of "Happy Hill," was joined one night last week to a sable damsel. His colored friends filled the mid-night air with horrible sounds of cow bells, 'possum hunter's horns, fireing of guns, &c.

Mr. Z. GODSEY is in with Will. Winfree in the watch repairing business.

No more promenade concerts this season.

EQUINOX.—A touch of Equinoxial weather last week.

Rev, Mr. GWALTNEY delivered his farewell sermon in the Baptist church, Sunday night. The church was well filled, and Mr. Gwaltney leaves with the best wishes of many friends.

Another Special sale of leaf tobacco at Lash's on Friday, (28th.)

THE BOYS are looking up their rabbit "hollers."

R. B. WALLER, late of the White Sulphur, has taken up winter quarters here. It is rumored that he will have charge of hotel No. 3.

OUR MERCHANTS are laying in a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Goods boxes along the pavements tell the tale.

OPOSSUM and coon hunting time is about here. A number of sportsmen are already indulging. Who'll catch the "biggest."

We were shown some fine specimens of wheat by Robert Williard, which yielded very extraordinarily upon poor soil. It was of the Kivet variety.

THE YOUNG MEN of the Bible Class, practice vocal music, in the Boy's School-house. Some very fine voices among them, with proper culture.

HORSE SHOT.—A wagoner camping in Winston one night last week, when returning to his wagon from some business down town, found that one of his horses had been shot, not fatally but rendering travelling rather difficult. It is supposed to have been accidental.

J. H. CLEWELL preached on last Sunday, to the members of the Moravian church at Macedonia, in Davie County.

OPEN-AIR SERVICE, we learn, will be held at the Reservation, regularly, till cold weather sets in. The young clergy will fill the stand in turn.

THE COLORED PEOPLE had a "big meeting" at Waughtown, Sunday. Many conveyances were brought into requisition.

CHAS. E. SHORE was acting as mail agent *pro tem*, in the absence of Jno. P. Vest, the regular agent.

MOONLIGHT NIGHTS now are lovely, cool and bracing.

CHEAP BRANDY.—From the number of indulgers in the "ardent," Ramsey could find ample field for labor if he would pay this section a visit.

It is not only here, but Judge Cloud, it is reported, smelt so much brandy in the Courthouse at Alexander Court, that he mentioned it in his charge to the Grand Jury, then and there.

THE half-past seven system has been adopted by some of the factories.

A BELL now summons the hungry to meals at Hayes' boarding-house, in Winston.

A NEW RESIDENCE is going up below the Baptist parsonage.

A "BIG MEETING" at Clinard's stand Sunday.

CANNING PEACHES, for marketable purposes, we suppose, have been the labor of some of our citizens.

THE Colored Free School will not open this year till about the latter part of October.

E. A. EBERT and lady left for the Northern cities Friday, on a bridal tour.

FAIR WEEK.—There will be, doubtless, extra trains ran from Salem and Winston to Raleigh during Fair Week.

Mrs. W. F. CARMICHAEL and family have removed to the Boy's School-house building.

COW TICKS.—An application of coal oil is an effectual remedy against ticks on animals.

DIPHTHERIA is prevailing in some portions of the State quite fatally among the children. A few cases in this vicinity.

WINSTON has three on the police force,

THE SALEM SUNDAY SCHOOL will pic-nic at the reservation on Friday.

THERE will be a meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society and Reading Room, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. All members are earnestly requested to attend as important business must be transacted.

POSTPONED.—The case of Adams vs. Reeves, from Stokes, removed to Guilford, was postponed at the late term of that Court by the plaintiff.

50.—The Orchestra of the Music Society serenaded Mr. Edward Peterson, on Tuesday night, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.

SALEM AT THE FAIR.—Our Silver Cornets will furnish music at the State Fair. We will insure them to compete in appearance, and render as good a class of music as any band in the State. Salem will also be well represented otherwise.

SORGHUM is brought to town of this year's boiling. Retail price 50 cents per gallon. By the barrel, 40 cents.

ROGUES.—Anderson Smith, the colored porter at Salem Hotel, had some of his stored up specie lifted Tuesday night, by an unknown party. Thefts quite numerous here of late. Better put your treasures in somebody's Safe, Anderson.

THE FAIR.—Thanks to Capt. Denson, Secretary and Superintendent, for pamphlet copy of the Rules, Regulations and Schedule of Premiums for the Seventeenth Annual Exposition of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, to be held at Raleigh, from the 16th to the 20th of October. Also a complimentary ticket to the Fair.

FOUND.—The body of the negro noticed as drowned in the Yadkin river last week was found in a fish trap a short distance above Mr. A. B. Butner's plantation, on Tuesday evening last. Persons were attracted to the spot by numerous buzzards, and found the body in an advanced state of decomposition, so much so as to be removed and buried with difficulty.

Memphis Ledger, April 3.]

Yesterday morning dawned rather cold and chilly, although the vast spread of canvass on the bluff at the foot of Madison street announced to the crowd of expectant observers that at last W. W. Cole's Great New York and New Orleans Circus, Menagerie, Museum, Egyptian Caravan, Aquarium, Aviary, School of Gymnasia and Trained Animal Exposition of Wonders was here. Some were led to expect that the street parade would not be seen in all its glory; but nature smiled, and at last the clouds cleared away, and as the bright sun poured down it shone on the handsomest street display that any exhibition ever made in the streets of our city. The principal streets through which the procession passed were blockaded with spectators who were evidently amazed at the long line of gold and glitter, banners, flags and curiosities. Conklin's open den of performing lions was one of the principal features, while the Hindoo Zinga in his plate glass den of writhing serpents, the chariot of Neptune and the steam organ were also extremely handsome and attractive. The display was unexpectedly excellent, and was an indication of the delightful performances which were witnessed in the afternoon and evening by vast crowds of sightseers, completely filling the large tents of the concern. The Menagerie is a costly collection of rare and splendid animals, and one where the student of zoology can pass hours pleasantly and profitably.

Mr. Cole introduces a rare curiosity—the mermaid woman fish, eating and drinking under water in such a way as to almost lead one to believe she was amphibious.

This exhibition is something which every one should see, and seeing, be delighted. Mr. Cole has exhibited a great deal of energy in putting such an elegant show on the road, and an appreciation of what the people want these hard times by reducing his prices to the nominal sums of seventy-five and fifty cents. After two more exhibitions here he will journey through Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, etc., and there give our rural brethren a chance of enjoying the rare treat which he has presented us here. In fact every point was complete and thorough in finish and detail.

Will exhibit here on the 9th. Have right change at the ticket wagon, and see that you hand your money to the proper person.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was did covered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY Town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Dr. V. O. THOMPSON'S and CHAS. H. SMITH'S Drug Stores, Winston, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

MARRIED,

In the Moravian Church, on last Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. EUGENE A. EBERT to Miss THEODORA, daughter of Judge D. H. Starbuck. Long life and happiness to the newly-married pair. Thanks for some of the cake.

In Hillsboro, on the evening of the 20th inst., at the residence of the pastor of the Baptist church, by the Rev. Wm. B. Harrell, Mr. EUGENE A. BONER to Mrs. N. E. HOLLAND, both of Salem.

DIED.

In Mocksville, Davie county, on Thursday, 20th inst., Mrs. HENRY HOWARD, consort of the Clerk of Superior Court of Davie county, after a lingering illness.

Near Clemmonsville, PHILIP ROMINGER, aged 87 years.

POOR GOODS

ARE EXPENSIVE

AT ANY PRICE.

BEST GOODS

ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with

March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

10 TIMES LARGER!

100 TIMES MORE GRAND

THAN ANY SHOW EVER SOUTH.

At SALEM and WINSTON, Tuesday, October 9th.

COMING ON 3 SPECIAL TRAINS!

Fifth Tour of the Continent by Railroad.

A CONGRESS OF BEWILDERING ATTRACTIONS!

10,000 SEPARATE AND DISTINCT NOVELTIES!

The Earth, the Sea, the Sky, are all represented in a

VAST WILDERNESS OF EXHIBITION TENTS.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

THE Most Famous OF FAMILY SOCIALS. A PANOPLY OF SPLENDOR.



SIX FUNNY CLOWNS. 100 Performers HAVING NO EQUALS.

W. W. Cole's

New and Greatest Show on Earth,

ZOOLOGICAL AND EQUESTRIAN

EXPOSITION.

A Mammoth Museum! A Stupendous Menagerie! A Famous Circus!

W. W. COLE,.....SOLE PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of this vast and unparalleled consolidation of interesting and attractive features, has for the season of 1877, through a life-long experience and a lavish outlay of money, the pleasure of placing before the public the GRANDEST EFFORT OF HIS LIFE, by procuring all the attainable novelties of the BRUTE CREATION from all quarters of the world; and in connection therewith will be found the most conspicuous RIDERS, GYMNASTS, GROTESQUES and ACROBATIC, MALE and FEMALE ARTISTS, to be found in any part of the world. This grand and classic entertainment IS WHOLLY EXEMPT FROM THE INELEGANCIES AND COARSENESS too frequently permitted in most of tent exhibitions. In this Great Show there is nothing ever presented that a gentleman would hesitate to bring his family to witness, or the most exacting take exceptions to.

☞ OUR SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER SHOW IN AMERICA.



THE WONDERS AND BEAUTIES OF NATURE!

TEN THOUSAND OCEAN MARVELS!

THE GUACHO HORSEMEN OF THE PAMPAS!

SUPERB DISPLAY OF ARENIC PROWESS!

MONARCHS OF THE RIVERS AND JUNGLES OF INDIA, AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

I Challenge the World to Equal my New and Great Show.

$100,000 Worth of Golden Tableau Cars and Chariots, like Mountains of Burnished Gold in Sunlight.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES JUST ADDED:

☞ LIVING ALASKA OCEANIC LIONS!

(The only specimen of Real Fur Seals ever upon Exhibition.)

BABY ELEPHANTS,	A $20,000 HIPPOTAMUS.
BABY DROMEDARIES,	BABY CAMELS,
BABY LIONS,	BABY MONKEYS.
BABY LEOPARDS,	BABY TIGERS,
DEN of MONSTER SERPENTS, (Some of which are 50 feet long.	BABY SEA LIONS,
	A SEA ELEPHANT, (Captured in the South Sea.)
A Drove of BACTRIAN CAMELS.	THE WALRUS,
A Herd of ELEPHANTS.	TRAINED AND PERFORMING WILD BEASTS. A specialty with this Show.



30 Cages, Dens and Corrals of Rare and Curious Animals.

The Most Gorgeous Street Pageant Ever Seen.



More Wild Beasts, More Men and Horses, More Curiosities, Magnificent and Gorgeous Wardrobes, Heralds, Kings, Knights, Body-Guards, Ladies of the Court, Soldiers, Battle-Men, Horse-Guards, clad in Armor of Silver, Steel and Gold Platings.

FORMING A

SCENE OF SPLENDOR

Never before Equalled. See the

Grand Free Hippodramatic Street Pageant

COMING ON 42 RAILROAD CARS. HORSES ALL IN FINE CONDITION.

ALL RAILROADS RUN TO AND FROM This New and Great Show AT CHEAP RATES TO ALL.

ADMISSION AS USUAL

To Circus, Menagerie, Aviary, Museum, Aquarium, Amphitheatre, and Trained Animal Exhibitions of Wonders.

DOORS OPEN AT 1 P. M. AND 7 P. M.

1200 CUSHIONED OPERA SEATS.

REMEMBER! ONLY ONE TICKET required for all advertised exhibitions of the

GREAT SHOW OF THE WORLD.

Admission 75 cents. Children 50 cents.



NEW MARBLE YARD.

In Front of Brown's & Lash's Warehouses,

WINSTON, N. C.

I DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT I AM NOW OPENING

A First-Class Marble Yard in Winston, N. C.,

WHERE I AM PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

MONUMENTS & GRAVESTONES

at greatly reduced prices. I have put my work so low that it is in the reach of all, and you will do well to call and examine my

STOCK AND PRICES

before buying, as it will be to your advantage. I am confident I can please all, as I do my own work having served an apprenticeship of four years for my trade in Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS: No money required until work is delivered and found satisfactory. If your order is not filled according to contract you will not be required to take the work.

☞ PRICE LIST AND DESIGNSS ENT FREE. ☜

ADDRESS, I. W. DURHAM,

no.—34—3m. WINSTON, N. C.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF



INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.



SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. NOTIONS, COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. Jet Jewelry & Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Donthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragmeent received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

CONDENSED TIME.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.



In effect on and after Sunday, June 24, 1877.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sat'day at	7 30	p m
Arrive at Greensboro, " "	9 30	p m
Leave Greensboro, " "	9 00	a m
Arrive at Salem " "	11 00	a m

Richmond & Danville R.R.Division.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 46 p m	*8 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 36 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junction.	*7 06 p m	1 07 p m
" Charlotte	7 28 p m	1 15 p m

No. 2—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C R R Division; at Burkeville with A M & O R R for Petersburg, etc; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac R R for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C & O R R for Virginia Springs and West.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on the N C R R Division; at Belle Isle with R F & P R R for all points North, East and West.

No.1—Connects at Greensboro with N C R R train, leaving at 10'25 p. m., for Raleigh and Goldsboro; at Salisbury with W N C R R for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains of Western N. C. at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta, and all points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C C & A R R for all points in the South and South.

No. 3—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C Division at Charlotte with C C & A R R for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 31 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 36 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Burkeville,	2 17 p.m.	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	* 4 10 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 33 p m	7 41 a m

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Richmond and Atlanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, Southwest, West North and East, at Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Askansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

J. H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING SALEM, N. C

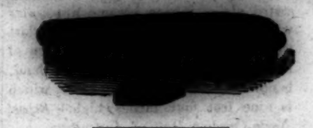
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

METALIC

Burial Cases.



In order to meet the stringency of the times we have

REDUCED THE PRICE

of these valuable Coffins 15 per cent. As they are indistructible, and when properly sealed

Preserve the Bodies of the Dead

for years, without decay. They are worth much more than fancy wooden Coffins. At present prices they are the

CHEAPEST COFFINS IN THE MARKET.

We keep all sizes usually called for and shall be pleased to show them. An examination will satisfy every one of the truth of our statement.

Patterson & Co.

Salem, N. C., August 18th, 1877.—no.34.

THE NEW WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

FUTURE CASH PRICES, from 30 to 45 DOLLARS according to style of Furniture.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FREE, and freights paid to your nearest Rail Road Depot. Call and see, or address,

WHARTON & JONES, General Agents for North Carolina. Greensboro or Salem, N. C.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LAMPS

I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufactures prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., no.10.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE Trees, of the most improved varieties.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR, Cedar Cove Nursery, *Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C*

Vanity.

The sun comes up and the sun goes down,
And the day and night are the same as one;
The year grows green and the year grows brown,
And what is it all, when a'l is done?
Grains of somber or shining sand,
Sliding into or out of the hand.

And men go down in ships to the seas,
And a hundred ships are the same as one;
And backward and forward blows the breeze,
And what is it all, when all is done?
A tide with never a shore in sight,
Setting stead ly on to the night.

The fisher droppeth his net in the stream,
And a hundred streams are the same as one,
And the maiden dreameth her love-lit dream,
And what is it all, when all is done?
The net of the fisher the burden breaks,
And always dreaming the dreamer wakes.

AGRICULTURAL.

Every amateur gardener knows what damages are done to potted plants and flowers by worms finding their way into the mold. The Journal d' Agriculture pratique states that these can always be got rid of by using for the plants water to which a tenth part of grated horse-chestnut has been added. Under this treatment the worms must either fly or die.

Farming for profit. Not for large crops, nor for notable appearances, but to support the family and accumulate a surplus for old age. Let the premium idea of crops disappear then, and destroy much of the romance which comes from literary agriculture; the true premium crop is the profitable one; the true romance is the comforts which attend prosperous results.—*Scientific Farmer.*

In the Mails.

Several cardboard boxes bearing Canadian post-marks have been found to contain living Colorado beetles, which were destroyed according to instructions from the postmaster general. It has been ordered by the department that all such packages in future shalll be strictly examined when possible, and burned if found to contain the *Doryphora decemlineata*, in order to prevent the introduction of this terrible insect into this country through the post.—*London Farmer.*

Crimson Clover.

This plant, as forage for stock, is equal to red clover. I am informed by a prominent farmer of Halifax county that it flourished finely even on light sandy soils. It is sown in August or early in September, on ground prepared as for turnips. It furnishes fine grazing during winter for pigs, cattle, sheep and horses, and may, with a favorable spring, be cut as early as the 15th of April. It can be cleared from the land in time for other crops, and the hay comes at a time when greatest needed, generally, by our farmers. The only objection yet found to it is that it is an annual.

This grass being so tenacious of life, and of such vigorous growth, it is regarded among the cotton planter of Mecklenburg county as a great pest. But its immense yield, its rapid growth, its nutritious qualities, its endurance against effects of heat or cold, its ability to grow and increase and strengthen even on the poorest soils, makes it of great value to the stock growers. It was introduced into Mecklenburg twenty-five or thirty years ago, and, for reasons stated above, it soon became unpopular with the cotton planters and no effort was made to extend it. A specimen of it, said to have grown on medium land, is now on exhibition at this office, which is nine feet four inches high.—*Report North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture.*

The Time to Feed Roses.

It has now passed into an axiom that roses need feeding. The more food the richer the colors, the larger the size, the more solid the texture, and, more marvelous still, the sweeter fragrance the rose. This is not according to the ancient cultivators, who not seldom starved their roses into puniness for lack of food, and could hardly have borne the sight and smell of any kind of manure within view of their sweet roses. But all that is altered now, and to the extreme. Many rose beds or borders are more like a heap of compost or manure than soil of any kind. They are soft, rich, juicy, savory; in fact, the richness of the root runs of roses is not seldom a drawback to the fuller enjoyment of the fragrance of the flowers. One can hardly get near to admire or gather them without being brought up sharp with the strong and disagreeable odor of rank dung. This arises, no doubt, at times from manuring to excess; ofttimes probably from manuring at the wrong time. And this leads us to our point—the best time to manure roses. Many manure too late. They seem to fancy that when the strain is heaviest on roses or other plants that is the time to assist them with stimulants. No doubt, could the stimulants only get at them, but it takes a long while for solid dressings at the roots to reach rose-leaves and flowers. Even liquid manure, which we are accustomed to speak and write of as if almost acted at once, takes days, weeks, it may be months, to reach the places where it is most needed in our rose trees; while as for solids, they have to undergo no one knows how many processes of comminution and chemical decomposition, and perhaps recomposition, before one particle of their strength can go to support the rose either in its efforts at growing or flowering. Hence the best time to manure roses is, probably, November. Winds, rains, frosts, snows, sunshine and showers, heat and cold, and all those subtle atmospheric forces—many of them potent in the ratio of their subtlety; prepare the manure for the plants and assist the roots to absorb it. The roots, too, are also abnormally active during winter. They never cease absorbing unless frozen, and then during the winter and early spring the manure may be turned in or out, or tossed about, in any way best suited for the roses, without creating much or any nuisance.—*London Farmer.*

Applying Bone Dust.

The amount of bones or phosphate to be applied to wheat will depend on the condition of the land. If in good heart or fair condition, 150 to 250 pounds to the acre will give good results. If the land is only fair, use 250 to 300 pounds to the acre, and, if the land is so poor that you fear young grass will not make a good catch, then apply 300 to 400 pounds to the acre. The above amounts are for the ground raw bone and the best class of phosphates. If the bone is coarse or the phosphate poor, then much larger amounts must be used to obtain the same results. We get a fine, pure, clean raw bone fertilizer here that is all we can ask or desire. We get the best results from this bone by drilling in with the seed, for a small application. But if you want to make a heavy application, of say about 300 pounds, we drill a portion of the bone dust separate, and then go over the same way fishing with the bone and wheat mixed in the drill together. We used to get phosphates in the east which were made of bones, but now some of them seem to have very little bone in them. We value them more for a quick start of the crop; but when we want a fertilizer that will give good present, and at the same time long continued, results, we want either bone or else a phosphate that is made out of bone. In our former discussions here over our experience in using fertilizers, we have settled down to about this conclusion, that the farmer who is settled on his own land had better use the best raw material he can get to put into his land, and let the elements in his land do the manufacturing of his phosphate or superphosphate, as you prefer to call it.

In conclusion I would say to my brother farmers—buy good goods only, and there will be less disappointment. My observation is that the fertilizers which are sold at the lowest prices per ton, are in fact the poorest bargain. For my part I do not want to encourage adulteration in fertilizers by buying articles which are offered at less price than pure, honest goods can be furnished at. We had better buy a little or what we really need than large amounts of something our land or crops can not use. I should have said that if bone is applied broadcast it should be sown on the rough land before harrowing, so when harrowed the bone would be as deep in the soil as possible. If sown after first harrowing, the effect would be to push the grass more than the wheat.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

Cultivating Small Farms.

The American Farmer for August contains an admirable address by Judge Fullerton before the Piedmont agricultural society on Virginia farming, from which we cop

The necessary steps toward an improved husbandry in th state are:

1. To cultivate less land.

2. To make that which is cultivated rich in plant food, so that it may produce large crops.

3. The practice of a rigid system of rotation of crops, and mixed farming.

4. The cultivation of grasses and less of the cereals, and feeding upon the farm the most of its products.

5. Raising clover and enriching the land by turning under green crops.

I speak earnestly and sincerely when I say that I believe that the faithfu practice of such a system of tillage would in ten years increase the value of real estate in Virginia 100 per cent, and place the farming population in an independent condition. There is nothing new in these suggestions. They are the same old,old story, oft repeated and often disregarded. They, nevertheless, employ the true policy for tillage, and the time will come when they will be universally adopted.

The advantage in small farms can scarcely be overestimated. France is an eminent example of this, and she is today the wonder of the world. With a territory not equal to one-fifteenth of our states, and but little greater than Texas, she raises nearly double the wheat produced in the United States, and besides supporting a population of nearly forty millions, her exports the last year exceeded our own. This arises out of the fact that her farms average less than sixty acres, and are made to produce to the full extent of their capacity.

The farmer who finds in his own garners that which is needed to supply his daily wants is far removed from the vexations and losses attendant upon outside purchases which so severely tax his means. It is not unfrequently the case, when he produces but a single article for the market, that it commands a price which but poorly compensates him for his labor, while he has to pay exhorbitant prices for that which he is compelled to purchase. This is "selling the hide for a penny, and buying back the tail for a shilling," which surely is not a profitable transaction.

There can be no rational or successful rotation of crops, unless grass, including clover (and for all present purposes I shall treat clover as one of the grasses) holds a conspicuous place. The great need of Virginia, to-day, is grass. It is the great source of the world's wealth. I do not overrate its value as estimated at the present, or in ancient times.

Importance of Agricultural Knowledge.

A recent writer on agriculture has said. "What literature has done for theology, for astronomy, for all the sciences that elevate and adorn humanity, she is ready to do for agriculture—the art of arts—to which we owe all the comforts of civilized life." And yet, what a prjudice still exists in the minds of some in regard to what they are pleased to term "book farming," and why is it? Can any person tell? To be arrayed against knowledge, progress and the light of the ninteenth century. For, to-day, the chemist over his crucibles, the scholar in his study, and the experimenter in the field, are walking hand in hand together, searching for the hidden truth, that the scientific result may be obtained!

Change is one of the tendencies of this age. Even educational systems are changing. Our literature is becoming more agricultural in its character. The highest talent is rushing to the aid of the once despised science. So that farmers who do not wish to be left in the rear—far in the rear—must devote their spare moments to comparing their experience with that of others given in agricultural books and papers.

When the young child, growing up and learning to read, will add to his knowledge, and his father's, the experience of others, he will be much better prepared for the great work of life.

We are still groping in the dark, but the tints of light may be seen in the far east—soon they will burst over us in all their splendor and beauty.

Is it too much to believe that the time will come, and that ere long, when every process on the farm will be conducted with the same certainty of result which belongs to the other sciences? We are no prophet, but we watch and wait.

Cabbage Culture.

A correspondent of one of the leading agricultural exchanges says:

There is something to know about growing cabbage for market a profit, followed by a crop for household use. The cutting of a cabbage from its stem is an item that every grower should fully understand. Cutting it at the lowermost leaves is wrong, because when cut so low the stem seldom sprout much afterward, whereas, when they are cut up as high and far as can be done without injury to the head, and as many of the leaves are left as possible, there are soon many side heads emitted from the stems, and each of these ultimately becomes as useful in the kitchen, or for pickling, as the first heads. This course of cutting may be pursued any time from May to September in our northern middle sections, and all the year round south of St. Louis.

A deep, rich and mellow soil is needed. Then we should use largely of salt and gypsum or land plaster. There is no question, that salt, away from the sea shore, is one of the best specific manures in the whole list. The application of salt and gypsum should be made on land of moderate richness, in the furrow or line where the cabbages are to be grow when the plowing or digging just before planting is made. Even insects can be at once and readily destroyed by dropping as much salt as would form a large-sized pea on the head when it is in moist. This salting, but mingled with plaster, should be given again after the first or early head is cut away. It may happen in applying the salt, or salt and plaster, that now and then a plant has been omitted by carelessness, or thinking of something else, or some one talking to the workman. Such being the case, go over again with the salt, and do what was first neglected.

Farm and Household.

IVY poison can be cured by making a paste of the yelk of one egg boiled hard with a tablespoon of good, fresh butter, not salted. Apply to the parts affected.

A FEW puffs from a cigar or pipe, or a smoking lamp, will scent all the milk in the room. What then must be the effect of keeping milk in a room where the air is constantly saturated with foul vapors.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Use none but small onions; peel; drop into cold water to prevent changing color, then drain and boil them for five minutes in equal parts of milk and water; drain and cover with hot vinegar, seasoned with red peper and white ginger root only.

CUSTARD CAKE.—Two cups of powdered sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, two and one-half cups of flour; bake as for jelly-cake, and when cool add the following: Custard—One pint of milk, three eggs sugar and flavor to suit the taste, and prepare as for boiled custard.

NURSERY APPLE-PUDDING.—Grate some stale bread into a buttered dish, strew upon it a layer of sliced or chopped apples sprinkled with sugar, alternate crumbs, apples and sugar until the dish is full; then cover with crumbs and small pieces of butter, moisten with a little milk, put in the oven, and bake a light brown.

CHILI SAUCE.—Half a peck of ripe tomatoes, six large onions, and four red peppers chopped together. Add two cups of sugar, four of vinegar, a tablespoonful each of salt and ground mustard, and two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, allspice, ginger, nutmeg and cloves. Boil for an hour, strain through a coarse sieve and bottle for use.

LEMON PUDDING.—Take six eggs, beat them well; boil half a pint of milk; let it cool; but before it cools put into it two ounces of fresh butter; when it is perfectly cold, mix it with the eggs; then add two tablespoonfuls of sifted white sugar, and the juice of a lemon. Line the dish with puff paste, and pour in your pudding. Bake it in rather a quick oven for half an hour. Serve hot.

APPLE BREAD.—A very light, pleasant and healthy bread is made in France by a mixture of apples and flour in the proportion of one-third apple-pulp to two-thirds flour. The usual quantity of yeast is beaten with flour and the warm pulp of the apples, salt and a little water. If the apples are sour, a little sugar may be added before putting in the flour. It requires rather longer time to rise than ordinary bread, and should be eaten fresh.

TOMATO FIGS.—The small varieties of tomatoes are the best for making figs. Make a syrup as for preserving. Drop in the tomatoes, a few at a time, and boil a few moments, skim out and lay on plates to partially dry in your tin oven, or in a cool baking oven. Let the syrup boil down a little, or add more sugar to it and then put in more tomatoes. A few cloves, cinnamon root or lemon sliced may be used as flavoring in the syrup if liked. When the figs are partly dried, pack in tumblers or jars, sprinkling sugar plentifully between the layers. Cover with paper smeared with white of egg and keep in a dry place.

IT IS a foolish plan to be seeking the best method for "putting down eggs." This used to be deemed one of the first tests of thrifty housekeeping—the number of eggs put down for winter use. But a much better way is to have your eggs fresh the year round. If hens have enough to eat and of the right material, they will lay in winter as well as summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls. Then, if they would save all the waste meat that accumulates in the fall, to feed the hens in winter, they would be repaid in fresh eggs. This makes good work for the boys, in saving such refuse in some out-building, to chop up and use when needed.

Chinese Lotteries.

We gave the facts a few days ago that a Chinaman had drawn $2,000 in a Chinese lottery, on an investment of one bit. Every town on the coast has a branch of this or some other scheme, and it is kept constantly running, with drawings made every night at ten o'clock. The modus operandi is as follows: A peice of paper is marked off into 100 squares and numbered from 1 to 100. The person "bucking" at the game has the privilege of putting down any sum of money he chooses—the prize being governed by the amount put down. Then you have the privilege of marking ten of the numbers. A duplicate copy is given you, and the original is kept by the agent. When ten o'clock arrives one hundred numbers are put into a jug, and ten drawn out. If three of them correspond with the numbers you marked on your ticket, you get your money back; if four are drawn, your money is increased fifty per centum; five, double, and so on, and if ten are drawn you have a bonanza indeed. One gentleman in California on a four-bit investment drew $5,000. He was told if he had put $5 down he would have broken the bank; so great would have been his winings. Many Chinese and not a few whites invest in it, but somehow a prize strikes about as often as lightning does.—*Reno (Nev) Journal.*

Thiers and the Three Empires.

It was said by the opponents of Thiers that he glorified the first empire, created the second and prepared the third. This relation to those sources of opinion from which the empire derived strength was real, and his accession to the republic was a value there. Aside from those city populations, who are republicans by the necessary impulses of intelligent vitality, all classes of Frenchmen have their apprehensions excited by the very name of the republic, and these apprehensions refer to the experiences the nation on great occasions. Gambetta, pictured by his opponents as a Robespierre, Marat and Danton all in one alarms and disturbs the equanimity of the would-be peaceful bourgeoise, but the fact of Thiers' association with the apprehended radical calmed men's minds.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Curious Use for the Magnet.

A curious instance of the utility of the magnet is mentioned in the Adelaide Register of June 14th. A young lady sat down on a settee on which a needle had been carlessly left. It pierced her thigh and totally disappeared in the flesh. Medical men said it could only be reached by a large incision, and concluded to leave it to time in the hope that it might work itself out. The pain, however, became so severe that the young lady was confined to her bed. So a magnet was suggested, and a powerful one being procured and applied, in four hours the needle reached the surface, raised and protruded itself through the skin, and was instantly extracted. It had been in the flesh three weeks.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AFTER an experience of over twenty five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

WITHOUT pretending to say it will "minister to a mind diseased, or pluck out rooted sorrow," etc., we do aver that the prudent use of HOME STOMACH BITTERS will promote health and longevity. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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The lightest, sweetest, most wholesome and delicious Vienna rolls, tea biscuits, bread, muffins, flannel cakes, crullers, and all articles prepared from flour, are always possible to every table by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This celebrated Baking Powder has stood the critical test of the best housekeepers and consuming public generally of America for twenty years. It is absolutely pure, and always of uniform strength. The genuine is put up in cans. Most all good grocers sell it.

The Misdirection of the Bile.

The misdirection of the bile, a consequence which ensues when the liver is inactive and the bowels torpid, produces a number of bodily evils. The blood becomes contaminated with the bilious fluid, causing the skin and the whites of the eyes to assume a yellowish tinge; dyspepsia and nausea supervene, the tongue becomes furred, the breath fœtid, there are pains in the side and between the shoulder blades, the urine is high colored and scalding, and in aggravated cases, jaundice and inflammation of the liver ensue. All these consequences may be prevented or obviated by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable alterative tonic which stimulates the inactive liver to exert itself in secreting and directing the bile, acts naturally upon the bowels and removes every trace of indigestion.

D. W. HATCH & CO.: I have sold your Universal Cough Syrup nearly three years. It gives good satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as equal, if not superior, to other remedies of its class. Yours truly, A. W. BULLOCK, M. D.
P. S.—I have sold more Universal Cough Syrup than any other cough remedy. A. W. B.

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MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$5 50	a	8 00
Wheat	75	a	1 05
Corn	60	a	62
Oats	40	a	45
Lard	10	a	11
Bacon—Clear Sides	9½	a	
Hay—Best	17 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	85	a	4 00
Robertson county	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln county	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	1 13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary		a	9½
Good Ordinary		a	10½
Low Middling		a	10½

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$5 75	a	8 50
Wheat	1 14½	a	1 17½
Corn	41½	a	
Oats	26	a	26¾
Mess Pork	13 00	a	13 12½
Lard	8½	a	
Whisky	1 09	a	
Cotton—Middling		a	10⅝

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$4 60	a	8 50
Wheat—Red and Amb'r	1 23	a	1 35
Corn—Sacked	46	a	50
Oats	29	a	31
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	12 00
Pork—Mess	13 25	a	13 50
Lard	10	a	10½
Bacon—Clear Sides	6¾	a	9

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$4 75	a	7 37½
Corn	60	a	70
Oats	40	a	42
Hay	14 00	a	16 00
Pork	14 00	a	
Sugar	7½	a	9½
Molasses	45	a	60
Whisky	1 07½	a	1 10
Cotton		a	11



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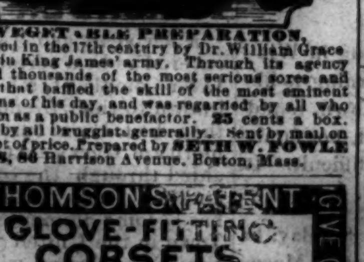
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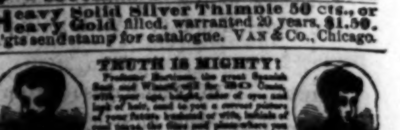
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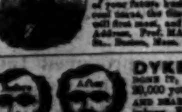
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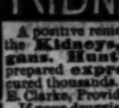
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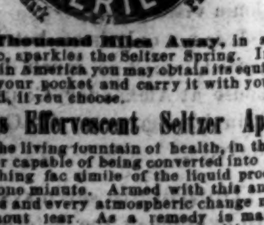
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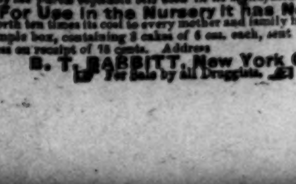


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